

During this training period trainees usually are assigned for three to four months' periods at such places as the Boston Psychopathic Hospital; Judge Baker Foundation, Boston; Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago; and other places of a similar nature, as well as to various child-guidance clinics located in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other cities. Assignments to these training centers are not definite, however, and assignment to any given place will depend upon the availability of instruction at such place, as well as the special needs of the individual trainee. Assignments are not made for more than three months in advance, and adherence for the year's training period to a fixed program in advance is impossible.

These fellowships carry stipends at the rate of \$2000 to \$2500 for the twelve months' period.

Applications need not be filed within stated periods, but will be received at any time. In the case of successful applicants, arrangements will be made to begin work whenever mutually convenient to the applicant and to the director of the training center to which the applicant is first assigned.

Applications or inquiries for further information should be sent to Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

**Dr. Sven Lokrantz Elected President of the American Association of School Physicians.**—At the recent annual session of the American Association of School Physicians held at Fort Worth, Texas, Dr. Sven Lokrantz, whose work as medical director of the Los Angeles City Schools has attracted much attention, was elected president of the association. A few months have passed since Doctor Lokrantz was knighted by the King of Sweden in recognition of the service which he had rendered in the health conservation of school children.

## MUCH IN LITTLE \*

The science of medicine and the art of medicine seldom pick the same man as their favorite.

The hardest operation for any surgeon is to "cut out" unnecessary surgical procedures.

The medical herd is easier stampeded than any other of equal intelligence.

The paragon of human wisdom—a young specialist at his first consultation.

What difference is there in technic and ethics between the stabbing in the dark of the Italian Mafia and the anonymous blackballing in "exclusive medical societies"?

Professional assets in medical practice: gray hairs, gold-rimmed spectacles; also balanced clinical judgment and clinical experience.

A diagnosis which leans too strongly on the crutch of laboratory reports is bound to be a lame one.

It used to be the practice of medicine. Now it is the game of medicine.

\* Members of the California, Nevada, and Utah Medical Associations are invited to contribute to this column of aphorisms, which will appear from time to time in *California and Western Medicine*, as sufficient copy accumulates. The aphorisms in this issue were sent in by Moses Scholtz, M. D., Los Angeles.

## IN LIGHTER (?) VEIN

The following were the questions and answers of one of the applicants, who was applying for a license as a midwife, in an anatomy and physiology examination which was held under the auspices of the California Board of Medical Examiners at San Francisco on July 8, 1930. In justice to the applicant it is only fair to state that it was necessary to translate English questions into Italian, and in turn to translate the Italian answers into English. The questions and answers were as follows:

Q. What is the function of the skin?

A. The function of the skin is to help toward the development and the health of the body.

Q. Describe the secretion of milk. What conditions may modify this secretion?

A. The secretion of milk is very necessary for the nourishment of the new-born. It is composed of butter, salt, and sugar.

Q. What is bile? Where formed and what action has it?

A. Bile is secreted by the liver. Its action is to help the proper function in the elements of digestion.

Q. What is the lymphatic system? What function have lymph glands?

A. Lymph glands are the glands which help toward the functioning.

Q. Name the bones of the skull. What is the anterior fontanelle?

A. The bones of the skull are the two parietal, superior and posterior, the small and large fontanelle.

Q. What changes occur in the heart immediately after the birth of the child?

A. After the birth of the child the heart immediately takes on the respiration.

Q. Describe the rectum.

A. The rectum is the large intestine. It helps in the evacuation of material of the body as far as the anus.

Q. What is menstruation? What changes occur in the uterus during this period?

A. The contractions are the pains of the uterus during labor. During this period the uterus works for the expulsion of the fetus.

Q. What is the spinal cord?

A. The vertebral column is formed of vertebrae and helps to support the trunk of the human body.

Q. Describe normal blood.

A. Normal blood is of a bright red.

Q. What makes blood clot?

A. The blood clot is produced immediately after labor and after miscarriages.

Q. Name the muscles forming the anterior abdominal wall?

A. The muscles which form the anterior abdominal wall are the epigastric and abdominal regions.

## SOME OPTOMETRIC TRENDS

The editorial pages of this number of *CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE* comment on a recent optometric clinic which was held at Los Angeles. It was stated (see p. 896) that some side-lights on the matters there discussed would be printed in this column. The following items are taken from *The Optometric Weekly* of November 13, 1930, and are printed for such information they may give to readers of *CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE* who are interested in these matters.

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From an article captioned "Prepare for the National Educational Program":

"The two things I have in mind are: First, to see you, as an optometrist, personally rise to a place where your financial standing and worth to your community will be equal or above that of any other citizen in it. Second, to see the profession of optometry recognized by and given a place along with the other leading professions.

"Within four years we can reach this goal, if you and all of us will do what is asked by the leader in the two movements that are now being launched to bring this about. Figuratively speaking, as I see it, from the financial side of the four-year period, if you are now walking, you will then be driving a Ford, and if you drive a Ford you will then be driving a Cadillac, and have it paid for; and why not? for what profession is contributing more than ours to the happiness and increased efficiency of the world? . . .

"There are two distinct plans, one known as the Graduate Clinic Foundation for the advancement of professional optometry. This plan is being given by Dr. A. M. Skeffington, and sponsored by the different state and local societies over the United States and Canada. . . .

"A contract was made with a firm, who specializes in this kind of work, to raise six million dollars to be spent over a period of four years to advertise optometry. This is the biggest publicity campaign ever undertaken by any profession, and is bound to increase very materially the practice of every optometrist in the United States who is eligible to take advantage of this opportunity when presented to him. . . ."

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*From an article captioned "Looking Them Over":*

"The men and women assembled (in the city of Chicago at the meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology) represented the cream of the profession from the states, as well as abroad, all intensively interested in whatever advancement had been made in technique and in the new methods of treating pathological eye cases. Refraction was seemingly forgotten; and that should be pleasing to optometry. The ophthalmologists are being drawn into a new field which, we believe, is termed "biopathology."

"Some of the most eminent ophthalmologists in the world were on the program and those who lectured, in spite of the positions they held in their particular field or community, felt honored in being placed on the program. Paying a lecturer at such a congress is a thing unheard of. Physicians take that oath and are glad to pass out whatever they discover or develop. Another important item is that the men who do things in medicine or surgery are more interested in effecting relief, cure, or reconstruction than in the financial return of any particular case. That is true among the bigger men, with the fact of their being wealthy not entering the case at all. . . .

"Have we men of that type in optometry? We, personally, should like to hear of them. The "big" men we have are practically those who come before us and lecture; but let us see how they measure up. Do these men come before us at our conventions or other gatherings eager for the honor of being placed on the program, and equally as eager to teach us a new technique to advance the profession, and to assist our patients toward better vision? They do not! They lecture at so much, and expenses, and on top of that, in many cases, get up some contraption which in many cases eventually serves as a show piece in the refracting rooms of those who buy it. . . ."

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*From announcements in the "Department of Public Information":*

"Doctor Skeffington explained clearly that he was not bringing to the groups theories, but only tried and proven facts; that every case was a law unto itself, but that there were certain very definite pathways to follow in each and every case. Also that these pathways sometimes lead to other byways, but we can rest assured that we are on the right road and will surely arrive in time to a correct and accurate diagnosis of the problem. After all, a correct diagnosis is the biggest problem confronting the optometric practitioner today. This is bringing to fulfillment his prediction that 'to the optometrist shall be allocated all ocular diagnosis' whether it be refraction, neurological or pathological."

*From a book review:*

"The Principles and Practice of Ocular Physical Therapy for Optometrists. Written for practitioners and students. By Jack I. Kurtz, B. Sc., A. O., F. A. A. O., etc.

"It is an exceedingly sober, conservative presentation of the scientific and working principles of the physical modalities, their usefulness and limitations in the treatment of ocular conditions, and the most approved methods of technique. . . . It is no part of this reviewer's business to determine whether or not the optometrist should undertake the treatment of ocular disorders by physical therapy. But for those who believe that they should and who contemplate undertaking it, Kurtz's book will certainly furnish a safe and sound, as well as a most helpful, handbook of practice."

## A PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN\*

For many years the medical profession has recognized the desirability of acquainting the public with various facts regarding health, sanitation, hygiene, and other subjects closely allied. Many plans have been tried from time to time with indifferent success, the failure being due to the almost unsurmountable difficulties of properly contacting the public.

Recently there has been a survival of public interest in health matters. The daily newspapers are devoting considerable space to syndicated articles by medical men, some good, some poor, but all widely read. In nationally circulated magazines have appeared many articles, some critical, some friendly. This amount of material, however, indicates that the public wants to know and is demanding that the doctor reverse his old methods of secrecy and come frankly out in the open.

In March of this year the officers of the Long Beach Tuberculosis Association asked for a joint meeting with the Harbor Branch Medical Society. At this time the Tuberculosis Association asked for aid in defining some method whereby it could put into every home in the city of Long Beach some accurate information regarding tuberculosis.

With this idea in mind I proposed a plan which was followed out during the month of April, with what we believe to have been gratifying results.

This plan was as follows:

First: The appointing of two committees, one composed of medical men; their duties being:

(a) To prepare and have printed four bulletins, one for each week, for a period of four weeks. It was found that material furnished by the National Tuberculosis Association would perhaps be quite acceptable, and some of its bulletins were used in their entirety and the others changed to suit our needs.

(b) The outlining and having in readiness speeches to give before the Parent-Teacher Associations, service clubs, women's city clubs, and various trade-unions. The arrangements for these various talks were made by the secretary of the Tuberculosis Association.

Second: A committee appointed from the Medical and Tuberculosis Associations to arrange with drug-gists, department stores, and other retail agencies for the wrapping in all packages of these various bulletins, furnished them once a week.

This committee also had charge of publicity and arranged to have several articles appear in the two

\* The attention of readers is directed to this report by Dr. Fred B. Clarke of Long Beach, which is a digest of a report made at the Del Monte annual session of the California Medical Association. Reference to the work which has been done in Long Beach under Doctor Clarke's chairmanship is made in the paper by President Kinney, which is printed in this issue on page 852.